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FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1906.

As our life is very short, so it is very miscrable; and, therefore, it is well it is short.

Ward Appropriations Must Go. Almost exactly one year ago, a num-

ber of citizens, among whom were Mr R. L. Traylor and Dr. E. N. Callsch and other prominent members of the Joint Committee on Progress, appeared for mally before the Committee on Charter, Ordinances and Reform, in a vain atempt to abolish or modify the utterly indefensible custom of dividind the appropriation for streets between wards. This barbarous relic of decentralized government has cost Richmond an incalculable amount of misspent money statement from Mr. W. W. Morton that only \$4,000 out of a total appropriation of \$00,000 was set apart for the "repair fund" shows what a pitifully small part of the whole amount was expended, with reference to the needs of the city as a unit. All the rest, \$86,000, which is more by \$6,000 than it cost to pave Franklin and Grace with asphalt block, was smeared out in the various wards, with no other system or plan than the own veet will of the ward committee.

Just think for a moment; If \$4,000 is for the necessary repair fund, then the rest of the annual appropriation for streets in the last two years would have put smooth paving on Clay Street where the dust from street cars makes such an improvement essential for the health and comfort of the residents; belarge part of the shopping districts on Broad Street. Has the other system of fered any benefits comparable to these prospective improvements?

Which is more important, to better the street conditions or to leave the present wards untouched? The public which is daily tormented by unnecessary dust for the present system, if the voters could understand the truth of the matter.

In a word there is lack of unity in our city administration. No amount of ar gument could persuade the people to give the various ward committees control of the extension of the gas and water mains, for example; and assuredly streets are of as much or more importance, in point of priority and daily use. ' Why then should we continue the present sys-tem of ward division? Why should we maintain a competent engineering de partment and then leave some of its most important functions to the hapchance and inexperienced judg ment of a council committee?

indefensible. If Mr. Morton's resolution awakens the public long enough to demand the utter abolishment of the ward system of appropriations, its author wil have rendered an exceedingly valuable service to the whole community. The important thing is for the public to understand; for understanding means demand, and demand means reform.

Getting at the Meaning of History

of modern history is crystalized in the report of the special committee of the American Peace Society, appointed last year to suggest means by which the teaching of history in the schools might he brought to lay decreasing stress upon war as a factor in national progress and development. The committee's report, published in the current Advocate of Peace, shows by figures that this tendency is already active among the writ-

In the school histories used between 1843 and 1885, for instance, the amount of space devoted to wars was about fort per cent. of the books. In the text-books used between 1885 and 1897, the average space used for war was found to be only 28.5 per cent. In ten histories published between 1890 and 1904 the average was space was found still further reduced to 26.8; and the newest school histories those published between 1900 and 1906 proved to have an average of but 24. per cent, of space on wars.

Commenting upon this movement, the Boston Transcript, from whom we have taken these figures, truly observes,

"That this has taken place before any se purpose to give them this tendency wa shaped seems to prove that the movement the natural tendency of the age, and is no fad or forced sentiment."

The transformation of the historian' point of view has been gradual, but very thorough. History has ceased to be mere record of the doings of kings and warriors, and is coming to concern itself more and more with institutional development and social growth. "In this mod. ern view," says Mr. W. J. Ghent, in his "Mass and Class" 'causes and effects change places. What once were regarded as the prompters and movers of natural or racial action come now to be regarded as mere manifestations of great social forces." Wars occur, according to the so-called economic interpretation of history, as a direct result of something un-

satisfactory in men's relations to each other in the matter of making a living. They are often, in short, the mere outward evidence of economic or social un rest within. The significant thing about hem, thus, is not their tale of battles and slaughter, but the conditions in the body, politic and social, which made strife inevitable.

This modern view of history is undoubtedly saner, deeper and truer than the old. That historians of to-day are coming more and more to ade t it argues not only their own clearer vision, but also the steady trend of the times in the direction of uninterrupted peace among nations. An understanding of the real underlying causes of wars, combined with an appreciation of the terrible economic havoc they must create in the peoples engaged in them, is the surest road toward their gradual elimination from the page of history.

Muscles and Health.

Physical culture, so recently the rage seems to have lapsed into the innocuous desuctude of a fad that has pased. Five years ago, it was imposible to pick up a magazine without receiving a summons to exercise and be strong. Great blacksmithing gentlemen with barrel-like chests and iron biceps glared out of the advertising pages in fantastic and spectacular attitudes. Theirs was the secet of surpassing muscularity, and they stood ready to sell it for a price. Each was the discover of the only true system, which he guaranteed to teach by mail to the puny, with the utmost success. The public, delighted with the novelty of the thing, rushed as one man to the chest-weights. We seemed in a fair way to become a nation of Sandows. But the bubble of enthusiasm burst, as suddenly and inexplicably as it had swelled, and physical culture has now become, let us sny, as dead a sport as ping-pong. This is a great pity. The most charac-

teristic quality of a fad is its ephemeralness; Its devotees push matters to such an extreme that a revulsion of feeling is inevitable. It is highly regrettable that se excellent a thing as bodily care and systematic development should ever have been rushed into the category of fads. It is no more deserving of so ignoble a fate than rowing or golf or riding to We are no particular advocates of the

physicals ideals which the powerful professors used to hold out to us a few years back. The first of a bargeman or the shoulders of a stevedore are of small real use in the daily walks of most of us. The standards of an unshorn Samson are unnecessarily high. But beneath the execesses to which the Swoboda wave carried us, there lay the substratum of real and substantial benefit. A man owes it to himself, from every point of view, to keep in good bodily condition. Regular exercise means something more than gigantic muscles. It means good health, , clear brain and a generally fitness for discharging the duties of life. And it costs so little trouble that no one has a real excuse for neglecting it. A crowd of young clubmen, for example, ought to be able to get out and play a few innings of base-ball without an aftermath of tired frames, and sore muscles.

A little systematic work would have kept them in such condition that baseball would have come as easy as an hour over the chess board

The Democratic Outlook.

A Northern contemporary which claims to be independent in politics, says that the Democrats are in a dilemma because President Roosevelt has stolen their thunder and has become a radical of radicals in pursuing the corporations and advocating legislation to curb and control them. "The party that would meet Mr. Receivelt is economic radicalism," it says, must evidently push far towards downright collectism." But is it necossary for the Democratic party to out Roosevelt Roosevelt in radicalism in order to get votes? So far from it, we are convinced that the hone of Democracy now lies in conservatism. The Democratic party has always been strongest in its integrity, when it has stood squarely by its original principles, and made no sort of alliance with aliens. The party's greatest victory was in 1892, when it had an ideal Democratic platform, with tariff for revenue only as the paramount issue. Mr. Roosevelt's radicallsm is regarded by the substantial element in our population as a menace not orly to prosperity, but to our form of government, and if there ever was need for pure and true Democracy, it is now.

Easy Divorce in Russia.

Said Mme. Gorky the other day in New

"To secure a divorce the complainan must produce before the ceclesiastical court two witnesses who will swear to the infidelity. This requirement is not only revolting, but impossible; so that selfinfactity. This requirement is not only reveiting, but impossible; so that self-respecting persons in Rusia simply distrigard the church entirely in matters of d'vorce. When husabands and wives wish to separate they simply do so; and, if they wish to marry again, they wish ply announce the fact of such marriage to the world. To such lengths had this content of the group of the content of the server was to the world. To such religious and the coustom gone that the government was finally obliged to recognize it, and now, by the law of the Russian Empire, any such marriage which has lasted five years becomes legal, and its children inherit like children of a church marriage.

Can any nation prosper in morals or patrotism with such a beastly code? Yet the woman who made this statement and who is herself "married" to her "husbend" under this convenient mode, has been received in New York society and it was at a fashionable reception in the home of a well known professor that her speech was made. In apologizing for the affair, the New York Press naively remarks that "women do not score so easily as formerly at the charge of unconventionality in family relations on the

Mrs. John Demey last Friday night. Several wives of Columbia professors were present, some with their hustands and some without. Jany women students and tenchers at the university were present. The wife and mother-in-law of one of the best known editors in New York were there. One of the most distinguished of American suthers and her husband were guests, and various women writers for the control of the such as the supportant of the control were guests, and various women writers of less fame, but entire respectability. When, in circumstances almost exactly similar to those under which the Gorkys have been united, George Ellot, the greatest women that England ever produced, took the same course, she was tabooed by the British matron. Times have evidently changed."

doubly changed " We should say so, and more's the pity. If decent matrons in America receive we men like Mmc. Gorky in the social circle, treat her with deference, listen with complaisance to her story and her justification of it, how long will it be, before they both tolerate and approve the Rus-

"Vice is a monster of such frightful

That to be hated needs but to be seen; But seen too oft familiar with his face, We first endure, then pity, then em brace.

E. H. Harriman's record trip acros the continent excites the familiar wonder that any one should be in such a hurry

As for the exact meaning of the rate bill, we can only see it as through an eyeglass, darkly,

Come to think of it, "the man with the 40 faces" is not such a bad description for one or two politicians we wot

Richmond's dust reminds us somewhat of the late G. Washington, in that it firmly declines to lie. That fog you see hanging over Congress

s merely the penumbra of Mr. Hepburn's "May we fly at inst?" asks a writer in

an exchange. Certainly, Freddy, if you

A death rate, it seems, is largely a matter of the blue pencil.

Those basely-balling clubmen are repored resting quietly this morning.

A Congress is not so exciting as Douma, but lots safer.

The season hesitates between base-balls

It was rather an anxious day for N

Let's investigate the whether depart Anything but open work weather, this,

Rhymes for To-Day

. Fudge.

Tadge.

[Behind Alf. Tennyson.]

T 1S the butcher's daughter,
And she has grown so fat, so fat,
The very blind, I think, could
Perceive where she was at:

Onweight 1'd deem that buxom lass Quite in the dime museum class.

To be that lady's necklace
I couldn't possibly be hired,
Though that was what Lord Tennyson So ardently desired— (When little guessing that sweet piece Of girlhood was to grow obese.)

I would not be her girdle—
As he begged hotly in his songTo round that lass's person
I'd have to be—so long!
Besides-I'll add, to end my rhymeI'd deem the thing a waist of time.
H. S. .
H. S. .

Merely Joking.

The Second Year—"Is your wife enter-taining this winter?" "No, not very."—Illustrated Bits.

is a life sentence, pard." Dusty Rhodes: "Yep; but you can get it commuted by bad behavior."—Puck.

Quite 80—"Solialists are people who be-lieve in having everything in common."
"That might be all very well in some instances," remarked the eminent finan-cier, "but it is usually better to have everything in first preferred."—Houston

in Dear New York—''What did they do with that countryman who got run over?" "Let him go with a reprimand, I believe.''—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Misunderstood-"Well, sir," brusquely inquired the girl's father, "what for you?" "Why-er-I calle stammered the timid suitor, "to er—you would give assent to my mar-riage to your daughter." "Not a cent sir! Not a cent! Good-day."—Bostor Advertiser.

This is a Chestnut—Traveler (at country hotel): "How much is my bill?"
Landlord: "Three dollars for a from for one night." "But I didn't have a room. one might.

I had to sleep on the billiard table."
"Oh! Are you the man? Then your
bill is \$3.20 for eight hours' use of the
billiard table."—Tales.

How the Farmers Voted.

How the Farmers Voted.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Str.—My attention has been called to your report of farmers' meeting held at Boydton, which states that I presented the pledge to farmers to sign and that very few signed. I did not present a pledge for signatures, but read it, and asked all who endorsed it and would sign when the pledge was presented to the local clubs, to express it by a rising vote. The chairman of the meeting, who knew who were farmers, stated to me that about four-fifths of the farmers rose. I have been absent and did not see your report for some time, hence dely in making this correction, which please publish.

Respectfully,

Red Oak, Va.

Well Selected Stock of **Building Lumber**

We draw our supply from practically every State east of the Mississippi and south of the St. Lawrence and carry on hand in our ten yard in Richmond and Manchester the largest assorted stock of Yollow Pine White Pine and Hardwood Lumbe in the South Atlantic States.

Woodward & Son,

320 South Ninth St., Richmond, Va.

JAMESTOWN THE MECCA TO-MORROW

Expected That Great Crowd Will Make Pilgrimage to Spot of Ever-Increasing Interest.

FACTS ONE OUGHT TO KNOW

Much Interesting Data Whiel Will Enable Visitors to See the Island With Understanding.

Many parties are being made up beween friends to attend the Jamestown excursion to-morrow.

These excursions are always notable vents of the May senson and are always well patronized, more so this year than ever, as it is the last before the exposition of 1907. Tickets can be procured to-day at the Virginia Historical Society at Rosemary Library, at Briggs Pharmacy, Howltzer Place, and to-morrow morning, at the wharf.

Miss Bettle Ellyson will have charge of the restaurant on the steamer Pocahontas, and will furnish an excellent and appetizing meal for any and all desiring d especially for those wishing to the trouble of taking a lunch

Jamestown Island is full of the associadamostown island is full of the associations lent by the history and tradition that its past holds and will will repay the trip made to it by those who know it, more particularly by those who have never before had a chance to visit the site of the first permanent English settle

Will Stop at Brandon.

Added to the pleasure of seeing James town, is the pleasure afforded by the optown, is the pleasure afforded by the opportunity of stopping at Brandon on the return trip. Mrs. Harrison has kindly extended to the A. P. V. A. and their friends an invitation to visit one of the most historic and famous homes in America, one that is especially rich in portraits, beautiful colonial silver and furniture and one that has remained in the ownership of the Harrison family since the early eighteenth century period. A check room on the steamer where percels may be lett and a large number of seats provided will insure the com-

ber of seats provided will insure the com-fort of those going on Saturday with the A. P. V. A. The present outlook promises that the excursion will be even pleasanter than any which have preceded it.

There has been of late so much carefu study of the history of colonial Virginia, that the visitor to Jamestown is now, usually, much better informed than was the case some years ago. He is no content to take a glance at the tower and be satisfied with having merely been to Jamestown! He now wishes to know something definite as to localities. It will, therefore, interest many peo-ple, to receive a few hints in regard to finding the places of chief historic im-

pert and the publication may especially be timely to those who go to Jamestown on the A. P. V. A. excursion to-

As the steamer approaches Jamestown the tourist's eye is caught by a long white line on the shore. When we come nearer this is shown to be the massive sea-wall erected by the United States government, which is now completed, and will forever protect the Island from further reagent of the river.

ther ravages of the river.

It will be well to selze the few minutes before the visitor lands to tell him that the loss of ground by the inroads of the river has been chiefly above the tower. and that there is good reason to believe that the twenty acres which have been enguited were never anything but a sort of suburb of the little town, and probably contained no buildings of importance. On reaching the shore from the whar

visitors are in the upper end of the por-tion of the island, which, from 1623 to 1700, was that chiefly ocupied by "James City." Here were the homes of the Gov-ernors and other prominent men of that period, and at least one Statchouse was period, and at least one Statenouse was situated on the river bank not far be-low the wharf.

Proceeding up the road from the wharf.

Tourists soon reach the grounds of the Association for the Preservation of Vir-

ginia Antiquities. They contain about twenty-two acres, the generous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Barney, and of the State of Virginia.

Study of Jamestown.

If the visitor wishes to study James-cown in chronological order, let him pro-seed at once up the river bank or through the Confederate fort to the first jetty above. In the river, about one hundred above. In the river, about one hundred and seventy-five yards distant, was the shore line of 1607, and Mr. Samuel H. Yonge's investigations have proved conclusively that on this old shore line, at a ipoint opposite where the visitor is standing, must have been the spot on which the first settlers landed.

Visitors will now turn back to the Confederate fort and place thems-lives at its northwestern angle. Here, or only a short distance away, is believed to have been the north basilon of the

only a short distance away, is believed to have been the north basilon of the trinngular palisaded fort of 1977 If the visitor, standing at the point indicated, will with his eye mark out a line beginning at the river bank at the angle of the Confederate fort furthest down stream, earry it across the fort to a point on the road between the fort and the State-house foundations, and then return to the river not far above the jetty which has been referred to, he will (as far as it is now possibly to locate the site) have included all that regular above water of the site of the original palisaded town.

Near where he stands good Parson Hun Near where he stands good Parson Hunt conducted the first felligious service; around him the settlers built their first cabins. Here lived Bnith and Percy, Dale and Gates; here Pocuhontar made her visits of help and warning, and here was the little church in which she was baptized and married. Here were experienced the horrors of the servible "starving time," and to the shore in front the wasted survivors dragged themselves to welcome Lord Delware, and watched him as he knelt on the sand in devout thanksgiving.

Virginia's Folorn Hope

This narrow circuit, where probably every yard of ground covers a grave, may well be called the battleground and burial place of Virginia's "forlorn hope," through whose labors and sufferings the foundation of the colony, was laid.

The incidents of historic interest connected with the old pallsaded town would occupy much more time for relation and thought than the visitor usually has to give, so we must now turn to the church-yard.

Lingering for a time to examine the

old tower, which was for so long the only visible rolle of Jamestown, tourists pass through it and enter the temporary building erected behind it to protect the foundations of the church from the destructive effects of the weather. Only a few years ago these foundations were

covered with several feet of earth and inrge trees grow above them.

Within the thicker foundations will be noticed two fragments of wall only nice linches thick. These narrow walls are based on round cobblestones, and could have borne noting but a fraine superstructure. There is good reason to believe that these little fragments of wall are parts of, the church built shortly before 1618, in which the first Virginia legislature assembled in that year. No more interesting bits of brick exist in America than these relies of the building in which legislation by the people of the Western World began.

First Brick Church.

First Brick Church. First Brick Church.

The massive three-foot foundations, with their buttresses and tiled chancel, are the remains of the first brick church, built in 1639-42. The church was burnt by Bacon's men in 1676 (the keeper will show relies of the fire which were found in exceivating) and rebuilt not long afterwards. It is not believed that the thick walls were materially injured by the fire. At some unknown period early in the eighteenth century, the church was abandoned and gradually disappeared. The entire area of the church is full of graves, and some of them contained spurs, gold lace and other evidences of distinction in dress.

dress.

After the fragments of the carlier church wall, the most interesting thing in the rulns a tomb in front of the chancel, which once bore inlaid brasses (removed at some unknown time). This is the only example of such a tomb in America. To many the channels in the stone seem to show a pointed helmet, and other conventional indications of knighthood, and it has been plausibly conjectured that the tomb was in memory of Governor Sir George Yeardley, who died at Jamestown in 1827.

Back of the church is the graveyard

Back of the church is the graveyard Back of the church is the graveyard with a number of interesting old tombs, many of which have been in fragments, but have now been restored as far as possible. Caught in the side of a great sycamore is a part of the tomb of Mys. Sarah (Harrison) Blair, wife of James Blair, the founder of William and Mary College. On the other side of the tree is the base of Dr. Blair's tomb. As his epitaph is known it is intended to restore the slab. Other tombs which may be mentioned are those of members of the Ludwell family (ancestors of Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot Lee, the signers of the Declaration), of Lady Francis Barkeley (a fragment), of Mys. Henry and Francis Lightioot Lee, or signers of the Declaration), of Lady Frances Berkeley (a fragment), of Mrs lizabeth Drummond, daughter-in-law f William Drummond, of Bacon's Rebellion fame (recently removed from "Greenspring"), and of William Sherwood, whose epitaph, as his will directed, states that he was a great sinner.

Historic Foundations. Historic Foundations.

Leaving the church the visitor should go back up the river, passing again through the Confederate fort, and crossing the open space to the next ridge, which has been long marked by an oldpear tree and an ancient bricked well. Here, surrounded by a wire fence, he will find the most extensive group of foundations which remains. They extend from the river gastward for a distance foundations which remains. They extend from the river eastward for a distance of two hundred and forty feet. The house at the inshore end of the row (it is divided into two sections by a partition wall) was the Statehouse, built about 16%, and hurnt by Bacon in 1676. In front of this Statehouse and most probably on the side towards the Confederate forttook place the famous interview between 'Bacon and Berkeley, and around the building gathered Bacon's musketeers, demanding a commission for their leader. The identification of this building, which is complete, and the execuvation and is complete, and the excavation and preservation of the remains are due to Mr. Young.

preservation of the remains are due to Mr. Yonge.

This Statchouse was rebuilt on the same foundations, but was finally destroyed by fire in 1698, and with it ended the history of old Jamestown.

Raturning to the boat the visitor may pause again in the Confederate fort and examine more carefully this relic of the "Lost Cause," which was erected in 1861, under the orders of General R. E. Lee. It is most fitting that an era which was so momentous to Virginia and to the whole country, should have such a memorial at the birthplace of the nation.

DECLARED NOMINEE.

Congressman John Lamb Gets Nomination.

The Third District Democratic mittee met at noon yesterday and de-clared lion. John Lamb the congressional nominee of the Democratic party for

this district. Chairman E. L. C. Scott presided and Mr. Clyde W. Saunders acted as secre-

tary.

The committee was in session only a few minutes, as there was no opposition

to Captain Lamb. The following resolution was adopted by the committee:
Whereas, Hon. John Lamb is the only candidate who has announced himself for Congress and paid the assessment

required by this committee: therefore, Resolved, 2, That no primary being resolved, 2, That no primary being resolved, 2. That no primary being necessarily being necessarily the primary being necessarily being nec

pessary, the assessment paid by him is bereby ordered to be returned to him, Resolved, 3, That the chairman of this tions to the Hon, John Lamb and to the

WANTS REWARD OFFERED

Governor Swanson Appealed to By Carroll County Officer.

By Carroll County Officer,
Governor Swanson yesterday received a request from the Commonwealth's attorney of
Carroll county that a reward be offered for the
capture of Logan Vernon, who shot and kiled
Nevill Ripley in that county. The Governor
replied that he could do nothing, but adding
that the matter, if brought before the boar
of supervisors, would be attended to. He cited
the statute hearing on the case in his reply.
Similar requests were made by the authorities of Wise county in regard to the recent
escape of eight prisoners from the county jail,
and they were likewise referred to the act
giving the power to the supervisors to offer
rewards.

A Bad Man About.

President J. B. Pitzgerald, of the Central Trades and Labor Council, is on the lookout for the Labor Council, is on the lookout of the Labor Council, is on the lookout of the Labor Council, President Fitzgerald declared that the council was at present interested in only one enterprise, and that was the forthcoming issue of a city labor directory, now preparing under the supervision of a committee appointed especially for that purpose, fig furthermore asserts that the said porson has absolutely no indorsement from the central council.

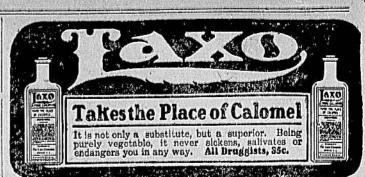
Church Against the Club,

Unurch Against the Club,
Judge Witt, of the Hustings Court, yesterday
refused to grant a license to the Hichmond Club
at Tonth and Broad Streets. Several witnesses
testified that the club was of the fake variety,
and in addition to this a petition, signd by
every member of the Broad Street Melinets
to renew the license of the cub which is just
across the street from that a cub, which is just
across the street from that an old, which was
to come up to tay, but it is understood that
the proprieter James E. Munn, has refused to
make application for a license.

Foundation Being Laid.

Work on the orection of the monument to former Governor of Virginia, William Smith, began yesterday, and the foundation stone was laid. The site of the monument is just north of the Capiol building, between the Washington and the Jackson monuments.

Boars the Signature Charly Fluthing Bought



Always Victor Time

Seasons may come and seasons go, but the Victor is for every day-always ready with the best -the natural-in song and speech.

Not necessary to spend your evenings away from home to hear any particular concert.

It keeps the boys at home. Makes home brighter and happier, and the home ties stronger. Many a mother's heart is made lighter by a Victor. They are within reach

of every home-\$17.00 and upwards, Easy terms. Thousands of new records. Costs nothing to come in and hear them.

Steinway,

Weber, Hardman, Steck,

Kimball, Wheelock, Standard,

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

This is the Moses line-the representative line-of

Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ, I might despair."—Tennyson.

The International Sunday-School Lesson.

Copyright, 1906, by the International Religious Literature Bureau, Incorporatud. The REV. DAVIS W. CLARK, D. D., Editor, Cincinnati.

Second Quarter, Lesson VII. Mark 5:1-20. May 13, 1906. A Fierce Demoniac Healed.

Second Quarter. Lesson VII.
Mark 5:1-20. May 13, 1906.

A Fierce Demoniac Healed,
Jesus' own life was a fascinating parable to His disciples. Each incident was the unfolding of a now lesson. Best and most conclusive of all was sight of His tireless and self-oblivious consecration to the work He believed His Father lad given Him to do. In this instance He stood in need of rest and refreshment. He sought it on the bosom of the lake on the shore of which most of his mighty deeds were done, and on the eastern shore, which was by comparison, sparsely populated. The extremity of His exhaustion is manifest in that He could sleep during the sudden gale that put not the sea alone is commetion, but the crew of the Imperiled craft as well. His rebuking the storm in the natural world was a prepiled to His quieting the strange and terrible convulsions of a human soul * * The meeting of Jesus and the demonized unfortunate makes one of the most vivid pictures of the New Testament. His was a murderous and suicidal malady. Self-control, or control by others, was impossible. He had worn his chain out upon the rocks. The mountain tombs were his haunts. He made them eche with his outeries. As to a magnet the domoniac flew to Jesus. And what the Master had just done in nature he produced a calm. * * Into the path-logy and psycology of the strange case others may enter. There seems to have been a double and conflicting personality. One worshiped. The other cried, "What have we in common?" "My name is Legion!" "Don't send me into the abyse, but into yonder swine." The rationale of supersensuous lafluence upon animals is as unexplainable as other phases of this occult matter. * * As the incident alone in the path-logy of perpotual service, Incidentally there is new ovidence of the practical wisdom of Jesus. The heled man could best serve his master in the very locality where his master in he very locality where his master

The Teacher's Lantern.

That religion is "not for home consumption" seems to be the impression of some people. Whereas the very best evidence of its genulnesness is that it is worth one hundred cents on the dollar in the home. This truth underlies Jesus command to the cured man: "Go home to thy friends."

"It is only within a hundred years that they have censed chaining the insane in ordinary prisons. The present humane treatment of this unfortunate class is a mark of advanced civilization.

"This present humane treatment of this unfortunate class is a mark of advanced civilization."

"This with seen is ofther pletured from life by an eye witness or it is a surprising feat of imaginative genius. It bears all the incidental marks of authenticity.

"The moral courage of Jesus and His disciples was put to the test by the sudden charge of these two unclothed, screaming madmen. The calmness with which they stood it brought the manifest to their kness.

"A torment not to torment is what it is to some mon, as well as devils. To be deprived of the power to inflict exercicating mental or physical suffering upon others it esteemed a great loss by some.

"\$\$ \$5,000 worth or pork outweighed in these crude minds the restoration of a man to sanity and home, and the abating of a public deriver. There are present-day estimates, however, which, in view of advanced civilization, are even less justifiable. They

tains cyll traffics an offset to the loss of men. ' * A species of wireless telegraphy has long been in use in the East. By some subtle means and with the swiftness of lightnine, intimations of any unusual occurrence are carried from village, and the whole population of a district congregated in an incredibity short time. * The courage of the cured man commands admiration. His loyalty to his deliverer was put to severest possible test. To retrive the country through which he had been driven by the demons at their will, and to face the people who had seen him in his naked insanity—no wonder that he begged to be permitted to leave the region. His obedience under such circumstances was fine evidence of his moral worth. He was fit to be the first missionary to the heather.

Christian Endeavor, Epworth League and B. Y. P. U. Topic

Matt. 9:27-34; 25: 31-40. May 13, 1906. Christ's Life-Lessons From His

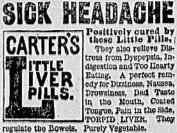
Miracles of Healing.

Miracles of Healing.

The miracles of Jesus were not worked as a concession to the human fondness for that which transends natural power. They were not designed to satisfy the universal spirit which covets and delights in the marvelous as such. To entertain any such thought is to degrade Jesus to the level of a magician. The healing miracles of Jesus were in each instance prompted by His compassion. They were such thought is to degrade Jesus to the level of a magician. The healing miracies of Jesus were in each instance prompted by His compassion. They were also exemplary. They directed attention to human suffering and emphasized the need of its amelioration and cure. Its was in this sense that Jesus said to His selples, Greater works shall ye do. From the beginning there has been a great and ever-increasing volume of humanitation work done at home and abroad by the disciples of Jesus as individuals and in their organizations, as the church The indirect influence also, of the example, deeds and words of Jesus in the cultivation of the philanthropic spirit can never be estimated. Without them human history would have to be rewritten, and the greatly more pittin than they are governmental care of afflicted and crimnal classes, and abolition of abusive customs can be traced more or less directly to the influence of Jesus.

Jefferson Company to Meet. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Jofferson Realty Corporation will be held at the Jefferson Rotel on Monday at 12 octock, Mr. Joseph Bryan, prosident of the company, stated yesterday that the meeting was called to carry out the provisions of the by-laws.

Young Lady Doing Nicely. Miss Muriel Smith, the popular young daugh-ter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Smith, of West Main Sireet, who was operated on for the su-pendicitis at the Virginia Hospital, is re-ported as getting along nicely.



regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

